

*BEST COPY
Available*

INFORMATION REPORT

Felt 166

COUNTRY Germany (Russian Zone)

DATE DISTR. 1 November 1948

SUBJECT Agrarian Politics in the Soviet Zone

NO. OF PAGES 1

PLACE ACQUIRED 25X1

Document No. [REDACTED]

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

DATE ACQUIRED [REDACTED] 25X1 USA [REDACTED] 25X1

NO CHANGE IN CLASS. [REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT TO 25X1

Auth: [REDACTED] 25X1

REPORT NO. [REDACTED] 25X1

Date: 100578 By: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT 50 U. S. C., 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED. HOWEVER, INFORMATION CONTAINED IN BODY OF THE FORM MAY BE UTILIZED AS DEEMED NECESSARY BY THE RECEIVING AGENCY.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION FOR THE RESEARCH
USE OF TRAINED INTELLIGENCE ANALYSTS

25X1

On 6 October 1948, the anniversary of the initiation of the land reform, Edwin Hörnle, head of the Central Administration for Agriculture and Forestry, gave staff directives for handling the present agrarian political problems. The main points he stressed were as follows:

1. He considered that a profitable agricultural unit must be at least 200 hectares in size.
2. Staff members should avoid discussing and explaining the economic effects of the land reform.
3. The only reason that could be given as a justification for having carried out the land reform, was the urgent need in 1945 for providing some means of livelihood for the many refugees from east of the Oder-Neisse line.
4. They must bear in mind that the land reform had had undesirable political repercussions. Independent farmers, whose number had been increased considerably by the land reform, were able to resist political influence and control.
5. They must aim toward the goal of transferring the majority of the population of the eastern zone into the city industrial areas; they must try to recruit new blood for the industrial trades, and thereby prevent the increase of the rural population.
6. Wherever it proves impossible to transfer the rural population into industrial areas, then an attempt must be made to infiltrate the area with people of the industrial laboring class.

25X1

25X1 25X1

Comment: [REDACTED] this is the beginning of a propaganda campaign for the formation of kolkhozes. [REDACTED]

25X1

[REDACTED] the land reform is so well established that it will be very difficult to reorganize large agricultural units, and that the farmers will not be very productive if they are only the slaves